MR. DELFOSSE'S AWARD.

How the United States Came To Be Mulcted in \$5,000,000.

BECRET HISTORY OF AN APPOINTMENT.

Can the Government Decline to Pay the Award?

WHAT MR. EVARTS MAY DO.

Some days ago Mr. Blame offered in the Senate sent incompatible with the public interest," to com etween our government and that of Great Britain in reference to the selection of the Beigian Minister at issioner under the twenty third article of the Treaty importance of the resolution arises partially from the fact that Mr. Delfosse, who was virtually the arbitrator, really made against the United States that famous award of \$5,500,000, and also from the additional circumstance hat no step has thus fur been taken by the govern ment or by Congress looking to the payment of the award, and that loud and influential voices have been ed against the payment of this sum, which has been generally regarded in this country as absurdly excessive. There are in this city several ex-officials ho are aware of the secret history of Mr. Delfosse's pointment, which is supposed to be mainly respon sible for the extraordinary issue of the arbitration. Ex-Secretary Hamilton Fish is one of these, and although he gave his views on some important points be naturally would not reveal what the President may ret, "If in his judgment incompatible with the public But from another thoroughly reliable source the following important and accurate facts were gleaned:—

The fresty provided for a commission to be composed of three members-one to be appointed by the British, another by the United States government and a third "jointly." If the third member, who, of course within three months of the date when the article o the treaty went into effect, the Austrian Ambassador Now the United States government, before consenting to the latter clause, bad submitted to the British govarnment a list of diplomatic representatives from va-rious disinterested countries—Holland and others, at Washington—and the British government had declined to accept any of them because they did not desire a diplomatic representative at Washington to ast as the third member. They feared he would be in sympathy with the country in which he resided and to which he was accredited-namely, with the United States. The receded from this position, and within a few days of the expiration of the three Washington not proviously embraced in the American list, Mr. Deltosse, the Belgian Minister. The United s government rejected him mainty on the grounthat the British Commissioner, the Marquis of Ripon, can government, made this significant remark :-- "We don't want to suggest Mr. Delfosse, for we suppose you would raise against him the objection that He repre-sents a government supposed to be under the British Other matters, however, having been States the American government consented in the Beum, the Austrian Ambassador in London, the un-derstanding being that the Count would appoint Mr. Dollosse, which he did. It will thus be seen that the American government, after baving first declined to accept Mr. Delfosse, ties of gratitude and sympathy to British interests. chose finally to consent to his appointment and thus to incur the very heavy award which he has actually made against this country. The excessiveness of this award has been freely admitted by ex-Secretary Fish, who, in the interview which follows, declares, despite his wonted diplomatic reserve, that he never anticipated the award to exceed from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

pose Mr. Blaine's people in Maine and all along our coast there are naturally exercised over the heavy award of the Fisheries Commission against this country, and I presume that Mr. Blaine means to show some carnestness in the matter and to deliver "Do you think the resolution was nimed at you in

any way? Is it Mr. Biaine's purpose to hold you at all responsible for the award in having consented to Mr. Dellosse's appointment?"

"I have every reason to believe that Mr. Blaine has none but the friendliest feelings for me and that he has not aimed the resolution at me in any way. At the same time it is quite true that I consented to the

You still believe it to have been a proper one, in the light of the present award, which I suppose was practically made by Mr. Delfosse?"

"I have no knowledge of that, but merely suppose so from the fact that the American Commissioner dissented from the award. You know about that just as much as I do. So much for the award. As to Mr. Deltosse, I believe him to be a man of great intelligence and perfect integrity and impartiality. If I had a dispute about some valuable property I would not besitate a moment to call in Mr. Delfosse as the arpi-

"When Mr. Dellosse was selected what were your anticipations in reference to the award, Mr. Fish? MR. PISH AMAZED.

"I can frankly say to you that I never expected it-I was perfectly amazed when I read that the award

was over five miluons."

how do you account for this excessive award?" "I can only account for it by the presumption that perjured themselves. The advantages derived by the american fishery interest from the treaty cannot possibly be equal in value to five millions for ten years or half a million per annum."

Were the advantages considerably on our side, Mr.

"Oh yes, they were, We gave them the right of fishery within our territorial waters down to the thirty-ninth parallel, while they gave us the whole extent of their Atlantic side. The thirty-ninch par-allel was fixed upon by us because we did not want the Canadian boats to enter Delaware or Chesapeake Buy, where difficulties might have arisen. We also took care in thus excluding the Canadians from the invaluable turtle fisheries along the coast of Fiorida. Of course the preponderance of fish is on the Cana dian side, although in some years the herring are more numerous on the coast of Muine."

"But did not the Canadians also receive valuable

"Undoubtedly they aid, and their fishermen come far away from Nova Scotia down to Portland. Be-sides, article 21 of the treaty, which provided that fish oil and fish of all kinds (except from the Inland lakes and the afficent rivers; should be admitted free of duty into either country, was admitted to be very advantageous to the Canadian fishermen who orought far more fish into this country than ours

DIPLOMATIC PRECEDENTS. "Are you willing, Mr. Fish, to give me the main

facts as to Mr. Dellosse's appointment ?" "I would cheerfully do so if in doing so I would not necessarily have to impart to you the informa-President may yet deem it his duty not to give." Can the American government now decline to pay

of such arbitration ereatter, and I believe the United States themselves once declined to accept the award made by the King of Holland in an arbitration be-tween this country and England."

"Have you any objection to give me your view as to

the proper course to be pursued by the American gov-

the hands of the government, and I should not like to say anything that might possibly seem to embarrass or influence their decision."

WHAT MR. EVARTS WILL DO.

Another prominent gentleman was visited yester-Mr. Evarts. What he said would seem to give rise to the inference that the government will probably de-cline to pay the \$5,000,000 award and that one objections will be based upon reference to the selection of the treaty would be the claim set up by the American govern-Count Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London. letter of the treaty the government would decline to sident to send a message to Congress recommending the necessary appropriation for the payment confirmatory of his view as to the probable action of

CURRENTS AND EDDIES.

Negroes are meligible to the Iowa Legislature. State ownership of the canals is a reform proposed

in Ohio. district of Iowa.

New Orleans Picayune:- "Common sense is better than a college certificate of education."

The Cleveland *Herald* commends the payment of the

Congressmen in silver as a measure of economy. Cinqinnati Commercial :- "Putting real money in circulation is not the kind of inflation that is harm-

The Wississippi Legislature has decided that there is such a thing as eternal damnation, and that heli

Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette:----We baye bad quite enough financial legislation. Enough is as good as feast. Anything beyond enough is a surfeit."

St. Paul Press:—"Ben Wade wanted to live to see silver remonetized. He probably also wanted to live to see Hayes' policy overturned. He is a doubly disappointed shade."

The Burlington Hawkeye characteristically says:—

"It we are to have the silver dollar let us not mints matters but proceed at once to put the collage

Boston Journal:- "Congressman Bland has in effect nominated General Butler for the Presidency in 1880. It was the American financial system of the General which stele the heart of Mr. Bland from the democ-

Cieveland Herakl:-"Proctor Knott is a candidate for the Governorship of Kentucky; so are John Young Brown and Representative Blackburn. In Kentucky a nomination by the democrats is equivalent to an election. Consequently, the fight will be before the

Mr. John Smith, Jr., a witness in the Cheney investigation in Washington, testified thusly of political orality in New Hampshire: - "Oh, it's fun up there in elections. We (the democrats) buy when we've got hands in the treasury, you know. "

Philadelphia Inquirer:—"A halt is about to be called in Congress in the tariff tinkering by a prominent democrat as soon as he can get in a resolution instructcrats who are unprepared for free trace yet and others who know the people will disapprove the proposed scheme to abolish our excellent protective system,"

Philadelphia Times :- "There is no room for doubt Maguire, was secured in pursuance of a political scheme like many others that have disgraced the recent annals of the coal regions. But the shallowness of the protext on which elemency was asked was thoroughly exposed; the man who undertook to swear Figher clear was frightened out of his reckless design, and the Board of Pardons had no course left but lesson to the Board and to the Governor, who will not be so ready next time to interiere with the course of

WOMAN'S WRONGS.

VICTIMIZED PEWALK IMMIGRANTS-THE SAD FATE OF TWO YOUNG WOMEN.

It is not generally known outside of the officials of Castle Garden that young women frequently arrivo there, especially from Ireland, in a condition denoting that they have been the victims of perfidious men, who readily pay their passage money to this country in order to get them out of their way. About ten days ago Johanna Dannaher, aged twenty, a native of the North of Ireland, arrived at Castle Garden, and, on being questioned by Mr. Henry J. Jackson, the superintendent, told him that she had seauced some months proviously, and fearing the anger of her lather should be discover her condition, and stolen £20 from him, and immediately afterward made her escape to this country. She expressed sor row for having taken the money, and seemed to be suffering the keenest remorse for having roobed an aged father. The superintendent, on nearing her sad story, spoke kindly to her, telling her that if she returned home at once the old man would in all probability be only too happy to forgive her. She maily consented to go back to Ireland, and was seet to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, to remain there until last Saturday, the day on which the steamer was to sail, the Commissioners of Emigration having promised to furnish her with a return passage. Accordingly she went from Ward's Island to Castle Garden last Friday, and on Saturday morning the resident physician of the latter place reported her as being insane, whereupon she was sent to the State Emigrant Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, where she still remains. Her maindy appears to have assumed the form of melancholis, superinduced, as is believed, by her condition and the remorse consequent upon her having robbed her father. The physicians in charge of the asylum have hopes that the young woman will soon recover her mental faculties, and if so, she will be promptly sent home to her relatives. row for having taken the money, and seemed to be

that the young woman will soon recover her mental faculties, and if so, she will be promptly sent home to her relatives.

Josephine Kooney, who is described as a modest, good looking girl of eighteen, landed at Castle Garden last Decomber, from Tyroue county, Ireland. Her story, told to Mr. Jackson, was that she had been lured from the path of virtue by an influential man residing at her naive place, but whose mame she firmly declined to roveal. Those who saw this young woman and heard her pittigl tale felt deeply for her wrongs, on account of her intelligence and retiring disposition. She was advised to return home, but declined until she had gotten over her trouble. A situation was procured for her by Superintendent Juckson, and, atter remaining in its is sew weeks, she was admitted to the Ward's Island Hospital, where on Monday she gave birth to a stilloren child. Poerperal lover enhand, and the unfortunate girl passed into eternity yesterlay morning. Mr. Jackson has written to her parents informing them of the late of their daughter, whose remains will have to find a resting place in the Potter's Field.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

His Excellency M. de Zamacona, the confidential agent of the Mexican government, will address the

D.SSATISFIED CIGARMAKERS.

It is reported that the cigarmakers of this city, not satisfied with their experience of the late long strike, which was of four months' duration, contemplate en gaging in another on a new plan, which they expect that instead of striking en masse, as was the case in the old strike, it is now proposed that each shop shall

way of compelling a government to abide by the result of an arbitration except by war. Various governments have in the past relused to abide by the obligations

THE TOLEDO POST OFFICE.

[We omit certain portions of the letters on account their being too personal and scurrilous .- En.

TOLEGO, Ohio, Feb. 24, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
I have just read in the HeralD of the 22d inst. a letter relating to the Toledy Post Office case, instigated by and written in the interest of Patrick H. Dowling, the present Postmaster. As the article is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations I consider that an answer to it is necessary.

I will deal first with the charge, which is the only charge of dishonest conduct that appears:—That during my late brief stay in the Post Office I compolled certain of the clerks to divide their wages with me. And I will say, in premising, that this is one of dozens of charges which have been brought against me since my first nomination, none of which has been sustained before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Upon my accession to the office of Postmaster of

dation in fact and none of which has been sustained before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Upon my accession to the office of Postmaster of Toledo, July 1, 1877, I asked of the retirring Postmaster, Patrick H. bowling, a copy of his last payroit of the cierks in the office, as I desired to continue payments accordingly. In apparent compliance with my recierks in the office, as I desired to continue payments accordingly. In apparent compliance with my request Mr. Dowling furnished me with what purported to be a copy of said payroil, but which was in Inct, as I subsequently learned, a begus—a raised payroil. By it the sailaries of five of the clerks were represented to be in the aggregate \$440 in excess of what they had received under Mr. Dowling's administration. The clerks favored in the matter, as I learned afterward on inquiry, had been directed by Mr. Dowling's report their pay to be as stated in the laise roll. This, as will be seen, was an attempt on the part of Dowling to deprive me of a portion of my salary, from which the \$440 would have to be drawn, and also to involve me in trouble with the Post Office Department at Washington, because of the non-concurrence of its accounts with those of my office. Of the raised amounts the largest increase was in the wages of Dowling's brother-in-law, an employe in the General Delivery Department of the office.

Coming to suspect, from the fact that evidences of craure and rewriting were visible on the fictitious roll and from other circumstances which came under my notice, that the document was not what Dowling had represented it to be, I procured on visiting Washington a correct copy of the payroli of the Toledo office, and ascertained the extent and nature of the imposition which my predecessor had attempted to practise upon ms. After bringing the matter to the attention of the Auditor of the Post Office Department and con-ulting him upon the subject I directed my assistant to correct the payroll and pay to each clerk exactly the wages he had

in the office was paid precisely what was due him, and the eatire amount allowed by the department for the payment of the employes of the Toledo office was thus consumed.

Mr. Dowling is not willing to trust his pretended case to official examination, but conscious of its baseless character throws it into the newspapers, in the hope that some of the dirt may stick. In this manner does he make his own wrong doing the basis of a charge against its intended vicinm.

The statement in Mr. Dowling's letter, which you print, that the election of Hon. Stanley Matthews to the United States Senate was in part the result of a "bargain" between that gentleman and myself is without foundation. The delegation in the Onlo Legislature from this part of the State voted, as I am credibly informed, in the first two ballots for Judge Tait, of Cincinnati, and then, finding that he had little strength and considering his clear assured, they transferred their support to Mr. Matthews, I was not a member of the Legislature, was at Columbus during the time on private business, wholly unconnected with the election of Senator, and was nover in a Tait or Matthews causes. The entire story of shargain between Senator Matthews and myself is malicious and false, and was gotton up by mr. Dowling and his partner, Isaac R. Sherwood, to aid in preventing the conditmation of my nomination.

You say editorially that I am entirely ignorant of the cuties of a postmaster. Having been Postmaster of this city ever four years, and having during that time actively performed the duties of the office and in a manner satisfactory to the department and to the people of Toledo, I am under the impression that my deficiency in that respect is not serious.

Patrick H. Dowling and his confederate, Isaac R. Sherwood, have for the prist city in months made it their constant business to defame my character, and have devoted great energy to the work. The latter person is the ostendille proprietor of a paper by underlying the dument of the "most quantum per of the serio

the man for over a month and was approached by him unawares.

During all this time a stream of vilification directed at me has been kept up through the Dowing and Sherwood paper, the Sunday Journal. The outrages perpetrated upon me by this pair are numberless and boundless in their viliany. One more instance:—While my nomination was under consideration by the Senate Post Office Committee Dowing sent to the committee a large number of telegrams ostensibly signed by reputable claizens and accusing me of dishonest business transactions. I have the written evidence of some twenty persons whose names were used by Dowling that they did not sign the telegrams. Dowling and Sherwood have concocted every charge that has been brought against me, and have caused the entire commotion about the Toledo Post Office. I

your Washington correspondent says that not a your Washington correspondent says that not a good has been said in favor of Mr. Reed's confirma-

confirmation are on the with the Senate Post-Office Committee, signed by three-lourths of the business men and nine-tentus of the leading citizens of coledo. I have no heatstation in declaring that my indersement is one of the strongest ever given to a government officer in this city.

Among the names appended to papers invoring my confirmation and certifying to my "integrity and unimpeachable coaracter," are the following, whice are those of prominent citizens, county officers and representatives of every bank in the city except one, whose former cashier, a brother-in-law of representatives of every pank in the city except one, whose former cashier, a brother-in-law of its president, is a candidate for the Post Office:— Hon. Richard Mott, Samuel M. Young, V. H. Ketcham, George W. Davis, O. S. Bond, John H. Whittaker, Matthew Shoemaker, Wagar Swayne, F. E. Sengrave, Judge B. W. Rouse, John T. Newton, Richard Waite, John R. Osboro, William Baker, Edward Bisseil, C. L. Luce, George Emerson, Matthew Brown, Guido Marx, George Milburn, Judge D. R. Austin, John Paul Jones, George Baker, H. C. Breckenridge, C. Holmes, A. L. Backus, F. J. Scott, H. S. Walbridge, S. C. Reynolds, T. B. Casey, Henry Brand.

All this hullabaloo about the Toledo Post Office has come from the fact that I refused to support I. R. Sherwood for Congress and superseded P. H. Dowling in the Post Office. Respectfully yours,

ALEX. REED.

ASH WEDNESDAY. Ash Wednesday was duly celebrated in the Episco

palian and Catholic churches yesterday and the season

of Lent was mangurated. In the early dawn the bells of many of the latter called the faithful to early masses. The ceremony of sprinkling the ashes was performed in every Catholic church throughout the land. Before the ceremony the celebrant of the mass blesses the ashes—obtained by burning the paim not used on Paim Sunday—with income and hely water and with prayers prescribed by the Church. The alter is draped with sombre purple and the vestments of the priests are of the same penitential hue. These polors remain until after Good Friday, at the close of Lent, when they give way to britiant vestments and draperies to welcome in Easter Sunday. At all the and at the proper period in the ceremony the congregations advanced devoutly to the alter rail, and, kneel-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The line of murch decided upon for the St. Patrick's Day parade in Brooklyn, between the police authorities of that city and the committee appe by the Irish societies of Kings county, is as folby the Irish societies of Kings county, is as follows:—The procession will be formed on Bedford
avenue, with the right of time resting on Division,
it will march from this point down Bedford
avenue to Myrtle; through Myrtle to Futton street;
through Futton to Joratemon, and through the latter
street by the rear of the City Hall to Court street,
at the City Hall the procession will be reviewed by
the Major and Common Council. The line of march
will then be continued through Court street to Atlattic avenue and through Athenic to Fourth, at
which point the Grand Marshall will review the procession, after which the participants will be dismissed.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH NOT AN INVENTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY-ITS SEVEN ERAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD ...

Although the establishment of telegraphic lines globe as also the bottoms of the oceans and seas is cent application of electricity is not new; it was the natural consequence of the discovery of the instantaneous transmission of the electric current through a wire two miles long, made by Dr. Watson, July 24, 1747. In our researches through some forty volumes published by scientists the first mention we have found of the application of electricity to the communication of intelligence be-tween distant places is that of Mr. Le Sago, a Frenchat Geneva, on a small scale, the grand discovery. Following him in developing it were Lamond, in 1787; 1796; Betancourt, in 1798. All these scientists uses in their experiments what is called static electricity or frictional electricity, because it was generated by friction of glass, resin and other similar substances which gave forth dynamic electricity in a continued current so long as the pile was in action, Soemering, in tion of water by the action of electricity, and in 1823 Schweiger founded his telegraph on the ignition of ex-ploding substances by the action of the galvanic pile. In all those systems a separate wire was necessary for

In 1820 the discovery, by Ampère, of electro-magetic reaction opened a new subject of investigation to scienti-ts, and as simple things are often found after having been subjected to numerous complicated maynotic telegraph attained a sufficient simplicity to

We have said this much by way of introduction to the description of the first electric telegraph, which we give below in the words of the inventor--which we have found in Scot's Magazine, published in Edinburgh, 17th February, 1753. No improvement had been made on the system of Charles Marshall until after the discovery of Ampère in 1820, which furnished the means which led to the present perfection of the invention of Charles Marshall, to whom must be attributed the honor and glory of having conferred upon this age the electric telegraph. Since those discoveries the most important improvement, and in fact the one to which the world is more indebted than to any other for the great benefits derived from the telegraph is that of our Morse, who gave an alphabet to electronty in which to transmit in all written inaugages the thoughts of man to the furthest confines of the earth.

CHARLES MARSHALL'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS TELEGRAPH. we have found in Scot's Magazine, published in Edin-

guages the thoughts of man to the furtnest confines of the earth.

"It is well known by all those who make experiments in electricity that the electric force can pass through a flue wire from one place to another, without being sensibly weakened by the longth of its course. Suppose a bundle of wires, in number equal to the letters of the siphacet, stretched horizontally between two places paraliel to one another, and separated from one another by the space of one inod; at a distance of each twenty yards the wires are attached to a piece of glass or jeweller's wax on a pole to prevent them from touching the earth or any conductor and to aid to support their weight. The electric battery is placed near to one can of these wires, which are attached, each separately, to a glass support; the end of each wince, and at the distance of one-tenth of an inchabitor, and at the distance of one-tenth of an inchabitor, and at the distance of one-tenth of an inchabitor, and at the distance of one-tenth of an inchabitor, and at the distance of paper, or of pith, on each of which is written a letter of the alphabet, which pieces of paper are attached or moved, each by its corresponding ball, when the latter receives an electric charge from the sending end of the wires, each one of which is marked with the same letter of the alphabet, which I desire to send is "air," for example, I press with a baton of glass or of any other non-conductor the three letters which compose the word, one after the other in their proper order, against the battery, and at the same lustantiny correspondent sees these letters of the alphabet, in the same order, attracted at the other extremity of the wires. I continue thus to spell out words as large as I please, and my correspondent, so as not to lorget them, writes down the letters as last as they are moved, and afterward the message, or sonds it to any other person. At a given signal I stop noy machine, my correspondent sees these letters of the alphabet, in the same corder, attracted at the other ext

words the language of the bells without the necessity of writing down each letter as it is received. The same result can be obtained in a different manner. Let the balls be arranged as in the first method, and in place of bringing the end of each wire to the battery lot there be attached to the battery a series of wires corresponding to each letter, in contact with the series of wires of the line, and so arranged that each one of the lines attached to the battery can be detached from it by a slight touch and then return to its normal position as soon as the pressure on it is withdrawn. This can be arranged by a simple spring, or in twenty different ways. In this arrangement all the letters will be constantly attached to the balls by attraction, and when any one of the wires is separated from the battery by the touch of the sender the corresponding letter at the other end of the same wire is detached from the ball and is noted down by the correspondent. I merely mention this arrangement as an interesting variety.

"Some persons may suppose that in a very long wire the intensity of the electricity will be considerably diminished and probably be entirely exhausted by the action of the surrounding air. Now, to obviate this objection and not to lose time in useless arguments, i will say that it will suffice to cover those wires from end to end with a thin coat of jewellers mastic. This covering will occasion a very slight additional expense, and as it is electrical itself—that is, to insulating, it will preserve efficaciously the wires from the exhausting action of the atmosphere."

As Shakespoare has represented the life of this freat intention, by other intention shows it just arrived at maturity in its centennial year, and that it is destined to increase in strength and desculess until the end of time.

The lirst era begins in 1147 with the discovery, by Dr. Watson, that a current of electricity will travel instantaneously from one end of a wire to another.

The second era heralded the invention, by Charles Marsh

The third era is marked by the discovery of the principles and subsequent invention of the Voltaic pile, by Volta in 1801, by menns of which a continuous flow of electricity is produced.

The fourth era records the discovery by Ampère of the reaction of an electro magnet, by means of which a current of electricity is enabled to call to Ms and a succession of currents over almost an illimitable length of wire.

The lith era begins with what Professor Page, of Washington, calls "the his and soul of the electric telegraph," that great discovery by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1855, of the "magnetic electric receiver."

The sixth ora is marked by the important discovery made by Sienhani, in 1837, that the earth would act as one conductor, so that only one wire was necessary for telegraphic purposes.

The seventh and last era is rendered famous by the invontion of Morse of the telegraphic alphabet, alopted throughout the world.

TRUIH.

MILK FREIGHTS.

EFFORTS OF THE KINGS COUNTY MILK 1X-CHANGE FOR THEIR REDUCTION.

An effort has been made latery by the members of the Kings County Milk Exchange to obtain the passage of a bill through the State Legislature regulating the carriage of milk by the railroads. The controversy is an old one and its merits are more or less familiar to all who are interested to it. It is enough to say that the freight now charged by the railroads is about a cent and a balt per quart, and the m:ikmer claim they should only pay one cont per quart. The also demand that the railroads should receipt to the farmer for his muk, and should deliver the milk in New York city instead of in Jersey City, as the Eric lately from Brooklyn, and an effort is now making to secure the co-operation of the New York milkmen in the effort to obtain the passage of the bill refo this end a mass meeting was held yesterday in

To this end a mass meeting was held yesterday in Trenor tiall, which was called to order by Mr. E. Deming, of Brooklyn, the call for the meeting having been issued by the Executive Committee of the Kings County Exchange. About one hundred minkmen were present Mr. Denning explained that it was desired to have delegates sent from New York as well as from Brooklyn, and he noped such a delegation would be appointed. Mr. Willet was appointed chairman, but refused to serve. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Rogers proved equally bashint. Mr. W. W. Everett finelly accepted ine position.

Mr. N. B. Kilmer, who served on the Albany Committee from Brooklyn, explained that the bill originally reported included the Long Island Railroad, which now charges only thirty centra cannor three-quarters of a centra quart. This has been amended, there being he desire to authorize them to charge one cent. Mr.

Chauncey M. Depew was present in the Committee room curing the hearing of the Brooklyn Committee, but the railroads (Harlem and Erie) had pleaded that they were not ready to speak. There was only one side to the question, Mr. Hilmer said, as every milkinan knows the price is extortionate and should be reduced. He was confident that at the hearing to-day a isvorable report would be secured, as the case is to be fully argued before the committee of the Legislature to-day. The Brooklyn men had had some doubts about the member from Dutchess county, who seemed to have a good deal to do with Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, but they were now settised that he would act honestly.

Mr. J. B. Livingston said that it was faise that the Legislature had to power to cut down the price of transportation of mitk by railroad companies. This had been decided again and again by all the courts, up to the Supreme Court of the United States. He had been apprehensive that the bill under consideration would be allowed to be in the committee until it was too late for action in this accessor.

It was then moved that a committee be appointed to go to Albany, and after a long discussion Mr. George Allen and Mr. William Willet were appointed by the Chair as such committee. Other committees were appointed to see the different members of the Legislature at their homes, and a contribution of twenty-five cents a can on each dealer's average daily trade was taken.

The dealers claim that the reduction of freight, if it is accomplished, will be a benefit to the consumer, as they will divide whatever advantage they gain by a

The dealers claim that the reduction of freight, if it is accomplished, will be a benefit to the consumer, they will divide whatever advantage they gain by reduction in the retail price. They also say that the retail price will in any event be reduced to eight central price will in any event be reduced to eight central price will in any event be reduced to eight central price.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

W. LEWIS & CO., WILLIAM HALSEY & CO. AND OTHERS.

at No. 24 South street, was announced yesterday, and created great surprise in the trade, as it was one of the nearly haif a century and embracing three generations in the firm. Their crout has always been excellent, drawal of their means rating by Bradstreet. The house was originally in the shipping business and was pered well and ten years ago, when they owned the they were considered very wealthy, and it was said at

John R. Halsey, the sole survivor and partner of the house of William Halsey & Co., importers and dealers street, made an assignment yesterday, for the benefit of his creditors, to James Bryar. The assignment was filed in Brooklyn and the general creditors of the to the close of business. The house was one of the landmarks on Water street, having been established for fifty years; their credit was unquestioned and they were rated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The firm was established by Charles and William Halsey, and upon their death the whole business and property was left to the adopted son, John R. Halsey, who continued the business under the old firm style. During the past lew years the business has gradually changed, and the house mainly imported Calcutta goods, sheliad and indigo being the principal articles. The amount of business steadily diminished and every effort was made to pull through and meet all obligations; but the great deprecation in the stock hostened the downfail of the house. Their brokers yesterday had not received any news of the failure, and considerable surprise was manifested by those to whom inquiry was directed. Their hamilities are roughly estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, a large part of which is due abroad. The firm occupies two large four story buildings at the corner of Water street and Burling slip, but it is said that the property was sold some time ago. landmarks on Water street, having been established

A STOCK BROKER FAILED.

two thousand shares of stock, including Lake Share

A meeting of the creditors of the firm of S. M Bixby & Co., manufacturers of blacking, at Nos. 173 and 175 W shington street, was held yesterday at the office of Register Keichum. Mr. Thomas W. Harris, on behalf of J. P. Byrne & Co., stated that he had made an examination of the books as far as the limited time would sllow, and was satisfied that the composition offer of twenty cents on the dollar, pay-

composition offer of twenty cents on the dollar, payable twenty days after the signing of the order, was the best the creditors could expect, and he therefore did not care to proceed in the rate in the examination of the bankrupts. The principal opposition having thus been wishdrawn the resolution accepting the composition was passed.

Bavin M. Diensifertig, dealer in boots and shoes at No. 118 avenue D. has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Ketchum. The liabilities amount to \$13,614.21; nominal assets, \$4,778.73, and rest assets, \$1,439.36. The principal creditors are Cox & Hogan, \$1,429.24.4; A. Studwen & Co., \$1,123.34; Nem McCallum & Co., \$1,220.73.

A meeting of the creditors of Adam Carr, manufacturer of plumbers' supplies at No. 43 Cortisand street, was held yesterday at the office of Register Dwight. Twenty-oight auditional claims for \$22.0.0 were proved, making about \$52,000 in all. After discussion it was decided to postpone the election of an assignce and action on the offer of composition pending an examination of the bankrupt and his books. Register Ketchum yesterday appointed John R. Platt assignces in bankruptcy of the estate of Calvin D. Jenes, druggist.

THE WATER (Coll.O.S. SOCCIETY)

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Board of Control of the American Water Color Society was held yesterday afternoon in the studio of James D. Smillie, the retiring president of the society. There were present Mr. Smillie, Mr. Hopkinson Smith, the treasurer; Mr. J. C. Nicoll, the secretary, and members of the Board of Control, which is composed of Messrs. Colman, J. G. Brown, H. W. Robbins and A. F. Bellows. The latter gentle-

After the transaction of some routine business to connection with the recent closing of the eleventh annual exhibition of the society the report of the nominating committee, consisting of C. S. Reinhart chairman; Walter Satteries and F. A. Silva was rechairman; Waiter Satteries and F. A. Silva was received. The ticket framed by these gentlemen for this year, and which will be presented for the approval or otherwise of the society on the 20th inst., is as follows:—For President, T. W. Wood; for the Board of Control, Messra. Coleman, R. Swain Gifford, Robbins and F. S. Churob; for treasurer, J. Hopkinson Smith. The following letter to the nominating committee from the retiring president of the society, declining renomination, was also presented:—

American Water Color Society, No. 01 West Tenth Street, No. 01 West Tenth Street, No. 01 West Tenth Street, To Messra. Reinhart, Satterler and Silva, Nominating Committee:—

Committee:

GENTHEREN - Your note of to-day presenting my name as canduate ior the Presidency of the American water Color Socialy for the coming year is just received. I appreciate thily the honor of the position and the compliment you offer me, but must positively decline to allow my name to

offer me, but must positively decline to allow my name to be used in the country erection.

Since the formation of the society, eleven years ago, I have usen continually in office, either as its treasurer or president. I am very wrong of this record. To the society my best onergies have been ungradgingly given. I am interested as warmly as ever in its progress, but the time allowed on the society with the society of the so

STREET BOYS' AMUSEMENTS.

An entertainment given by the boys of the Rivington Street Lodging House on Washington's Birthday will be repeated, by request, this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. The entertainment is unique in its character, exhibiting the native talent of the "atreet boys" in a very amusing manner. THE GOODWIN MYSTERY.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE DEATH OF MES. GOODWIN-STIRTLING STATEMENTS OF DECEASED'S SISTER.

Among the death notices published in the HERALD of the 28th ult. was one which stated that Sarah Gooddence, No. 219 East Twenty-first street, of heart disease. It would appear, however, from statements had been caused, not by heart disease at all, but by concussion of the brain. How this con-cussion of the brain occurred is, in the face of the statements mentioned, a matter of for, while the husband of the dead woman informe stove while in a state of intoxication, the sister of the deceased insists that she was violently thrown upon information received from her nephew, a seven-very old son of the dead woman.

curred on the evening of the 26th uit, information was brought to the Coroners' office by Dr. Lee Theodore Meyer, whose office is in Second avenue, near Twenty-first street, and who, it appears, had been the case was one which called for official investigation. Deputy Coroner Miller was accordingly body, and for that purpose he visited the house in ult. The body had by that time been deposited in the coffin preparatory to its final interment. Dr. Miller examination, and came to the conclusion that the

examination, and came to the conclusion that the woman's death had been caused by concussion of the brain. Mr. Goodwin, the bushand of the decessed, was present at the time, and Dr. Miller questioned him touching the circumstances of his wise's death, lie said that he had come home to his support on the evening in question and lound his wise had a state of intoxication; that he went into his bedraom to prepare his children for bed, leaving his wite in the kinchen. In a moment after he was startled he said, by hearing a heavy fall and rushing into the kitchen beheld his wife lying on the floor by the stove with a deep gash on the side of ber head just at the verge of the temple. He picked her up and found that she was dead. He at once summoned Dr. Meyer and associated in a priest to administer the hast rites of the Church to his wife. On the strength of this statement, Dr. Miller gave a permit for the woman's informent.

A SISTEK'S STATEMENT.

A sister of the dead woman, named Ann MoNelly, who resides at No. 205 East Twenty-second street, yesterday stated that Mrs. Goodwin had been muraered by her husband, and here to the writer was substantially as follows:—"My sister," she said, "was murdered by her busband, if an perfectly convinced, for he has repeatedly intrestened to take her nie. About hait-past eight o'clock on the night of her de the teams around here to my nouse and sat down in the kitchen. He looked just the same as he anways did, but as he was seldom in the habit of coming to see me I was surprised at his appearance there. So I asked Dim, "What's the manery?" On! nothing much, he said, in a sneering kin! of tone, 'only I have a case for you around at time of the mode. I have a deep gash in her head and the blood was streaming from ner nose and ears. I washed and cleaned nor. I asked my little nepnew all about it and he said that "Papa had pushed mamma on the stove and cut her head." Now, after she left he left her be thore and came around for me. I asked him why he hadn't picked her up and he replied

the stove. He then went for a doctor and the priest, but neither of them could do anything, as she was dead."

In response to further inquiries of the writer Miss McNuity stated that Goodwin had been in the habit of continually beating his wife. "He was never doing anything use," she said. "One night, almost a year ago, she came around here in her stocking feet and said that Goodwin had burned her shoes and driven her into the street. She stayed with me about a weak then, but finally went back to him at his carnest. So-licitations. A year ago last summer he scaled her feet and legs and for nine weeks she was not able to leave her bed. During all that time she remained with my sister, but finally went back to her husband, who had sent a priess after her."

WHAT THE NEIGHBORS SAY.

The writer also questioned the people living in the premises No. 219 hast Twenty-first street, and from them obtained many particulars which corroverated some of the assertions made by Miss McNuity. Mrs. Gavanagh, who resuces on the first floor, said she had often heard Goodwin beat his wife, and that the beatings he gave her were most unmerciful. She stated further that on the night of Mrs. Goodwin's death she heard a scuffling noise in the apartiments occupied by the Goodwin as which were on the floor above herseli, and at one time she heard a rostling, dull noise as though some heavy body were being dragged across the floor. Early in the evening size saw Mrs. Goodwin in the half of the house but did not detect any signs of liquor upon her. Later on she saw Goodwin rush from his apartments into the street and assed him what was the matter, but he did not hear ner question. When the doctor came, she webt up into the rooms of the Goodwin and there beheld the corpare of Mrs. Goodwin. She then asked Mr. Goodwin how his wife had deed so suddeely, and he repided that she had false out of bed.

The Doctor's Statement.

This statement was corroborated in every particular by several other neighbors in the house.

Dr. Leo Theologe Meyer was questioned and said:—'Mr. Goodwin came to me that night about hair past nine o'clock. I went and found his wifathen dead. I examined her and came to the conclusion that she had died either of concussion of the brain or of a fracture of the base of the skull. I informed the Coroner, relusing, of course, to give a certificate of death. I noticed that the woman had been drinking, and think it possible that she may have failen sgainst the stove while intoxicated. She may also have been pushed against it.'

Dr. Meyer's theory that the woman may have died of concussion of the brain is also entertained by Dr. Miller. The latter is very loats to place any reliance in hies McNulty's statement that Goodwin had huried his wife against it.'

Late on Tuesday night Goodwin packed up his furniture and moved away. All efforts to trace him and obtain his statement proved juttle. He is a horse dealer and is a well known habitate of the Buil's Head in East. Twenty-fourth street. Here nothing of his present whereabouts could be ascertained, and it was further learned that he had not been seen for two or three learned that he had not been seen for two or three days at any of his favorite reserts.

Upputy Coroner Miller, when informed of this fact, seemed greatly surprised and appeared to think that there might be something in the statements made by Miss McAulty siter all.

Miss McNuity after ail.
The inquest will be held by Coroner Finnagan to-

A QUEER STORY.

ONE NEGRESS CHARGES ANOTHER WITH AN AT-TEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.

On the witness stand at the J flerson Market Police Court a somewhat uncomely negress took her place yesterday and for a couple of minutes did nothing out giare at the prisoner who leaned upon the railing beside her. The latter was a negrous also, stout and squat in figure, and the crime imputed to her was no less than an attempt to poison Ella Vincent, the com-plainant, and her two children, Mary Frances, a girla of eight, and Estella, a three-year-old child. complainant, according to her statement, resided in 110 Macdougal street. The prisoner, Sarah Griffon, occupied the front rooms and the pair were conso-About a year ago they had a quarrel which was only temporary, but to which Eila traces the beginning of the hostile teeling with which she believes ning of the hostile feeling with which she believes. Sarah regarded her. About that time the latter was, much addicted to drink and more than once got into difficulties on account of it. Withiam Vincent lives with Ella and supports herestrable here with the second lives with Ella and supports herestrable here with him. Jealousy is in some way mixed up with the affair. There is a sable Lothario who responses in the mane of Jones in the region Ella and sarah innabited, and his name has in some way become associated with them, but what his relations were the examination y-sterday lailed to discloss.

During the last few mouths, however, there has been pence between sarah and the Vincents. In fact, their amity has extended to the carrying on of domestical affairs on a co-operative system. On February 23 Sarah gave Ella a loal of bread and a plate of potatog and meat, with instructions to divide the lare among the children. The latter says on breaking the lost and handing a piece of it to her little girl Estella, sho noticed a small package under the crust containing at sarange dark powder. This discovery aroused her suspicions. She examined the lost and found it impregnated with the ingredients of the powder, so she at once hurried off with bread and all to Dr. Auraham Cabu, of No. 209 Bleecker street. The latter examined the powder and made an analysis of it which revealed that it contained sulphate of copper in quantity sufficient to kill a child, but likely only to make an aduit scriously ill. The package was about a quarter of an lach square and we are imbounded in the load only a little deeper than the crust. Or, Cahn's discovery led Ella Vincent to bring the case before the court. She accordingly went to Judge Kribreth on Tuesday, swore out an affairvit and was granted a warrant for Sarah Griffin's arrest. Officer Jolly was intrusted with the document and yesterday morning arrested hit at the court of an inchestion on Tuesday, swore out an affairvit and was granted a warrant for Sarah Griffin's arrest. Office Sarah regarded her. About that time the latter was